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APPLICATION NO.	1	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/045,724	0/045,724 10/26/2001		Wyatt Allen Huddleston	PF02200NA/10-31	9665
23400	7590	02/09/2005		EXAMINER	
POSZ & B 11250 ROG		,	AVELLINO, JOSEPH E		
SUITE 10 RESTON, VA 20190				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
				2143	
				DATE MAILED: 02/00/200	•

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Astion Summers	10/045,724	HUDDLESTON ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Joseph E. Avellino	2143				
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RETHE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIO - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory per - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by state Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the material patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	N. R 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be to reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) datiod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the cause the application to become ABANDON	imely filed ys will be considered timely. n the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20	<u> 6 October 2001</u> .					
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☒ T	·-					
.—	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims						
4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the applicate 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are without 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	drawn from consideration.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Exam 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) a Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the constant of th	accepted or b) objected to by the the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. So rection is required if the drawing(s) is o	ee 37 CFR 1.85(a). bjected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
Attachment(s)	🗖	(776) (10)				
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/26/01. 						
		 				

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-20 are presented for examination; claims 1, 11, and 18 independent.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 11-12, 15, and 17-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Tessler et al. (USPN 5,629,868) (hereinafter Tessler).

3. Referring to claim 1, Tessler discloses a method for command brokering on behalf of an intelligent device, comprising the steps of:

defining in a wireless internet access device (i.e. TV remote control) a desired function to be performed (i.e. controlling an appliance) (col. 2, lines 36-50);

identifying the intelligent device and the desired function to a web site (i.e. subscriber station) having access to control instructions for the intelligent device (col. 2, lines 36-50);

returning, to the WIAD from the web site, a subset of the control instructions for controlling the intelligent device to perform the desired function (col. 2, lines 45-50); and

forwarding the subset of the control instructions from the WIAD to the intelligent device to effect the desired function (col. 2, lines 63-67).

- 4. Referring to claim 2, Tessler discloses the forwarding step comprises forwarding through an infrared communication device (Figure 1, ref. 35).
- 5. Referring to claim 5, Tessler discloses the defining step comprises defining through a user keypad entry (col. 2, lines 36-50).
- 6. Referring to claim 8, Tessler discloses arranging for the web site to have access to the control instructions by pre-programming the control instructions into a memory of the web site (col. 2, lines 36-50).
- 7. Referring to claim 9, Tessler discloses accessing a server having the control instructions for controlling the intelligent device (any device which transmits the control signals is considered a "server" since it "serves" the control codes to a client requesting the data) (col. 2, lines 36-50).
- 8. Claims 11-12, 15, and 17-20 are rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 10. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 3, 4, 6, 7, 13, 14, 16, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tessler in view of Maymudes (USPN 6,748,278).

11. Referring to claims 3 and 4, Tessler discloses the invention substantively as described in claim 1. Tessler does not disclose forwarding through a RF or ultrasonic communication device. In analogous art, Maymudes discloses another method of brokering on behalf of an intelligent device wherein the forwarding can occur through an

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RF or ultrasonic communication device (i.e. RF or Bluetooth) (col. 3, lines 20-32). It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Maymudes with Tessler since Tessler discloses the invention can be used with a plurality of different devices (col. 3, lines 10-20). This would lead one of ordinary skill in the art to determine which other intelligent devices can be used for brokering command, eventually finding Maymudes finding a command broker for televisions, stereos, VCR's speakers, microwave ovens, etc (col. 7, lines 40-50).

12. Referring to claim 6 and 7, Tessler discloses the invention substantively as described in claim 1. Tessler does not disclose defining said desired function is made by a measurement by the WIAD. In analogous art, Maymudes discloses another method of brokering on behalf of an intelligent device wherein defining said desired function is made by a measurement by the WIAD (I.e. computer facilitator 202) (col. 5, lines 35-43). Furthermore, since the WIAD is connected to the wireless network, and also the remote controller 204 and controlled device 206 are as well, it is considered that the measurement is done by the wireless communication network as well. It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Maymudes with Tessler since Tessler discloses the invention can be used with a plurality of different devices (col. 3, lines 10-20). This would lead one of ordinary skill in the art to determine which other intelligent devices can be used

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for brokering command, eventually finding Maymudes finding a command broker for televisions, stereos, VCR's speakers, microwave ovens, etc (col. 7, lines 40-50).

13. Claims 13, 14, and 16 are rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tessier in view of Baun et al. (US 2003/0197930) (hereinafter Baun).

14. Tessier discloses the invention substantively as described in claim 1. Tessier does not disclose the intelligent device is a telescope and the defining step comprises determining coordinates based on a position. In analogous art, Baun discloses another method for brokering control which discloses intelligent device is a telescope (e.g. abstract) and the defining step comprises determining coordinates based on a position (p. 8, ¶ 87). It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Baun with Tessler since Tessler discloses the invention can be used with a plurality of different devices (col. 3, lines 10-20). This would lead one of ordinary skill in the art to determine which other intelligent devices can be used for brokering command, eventually finding Baun finding a command broker for GPS systems for telescopes (col. 7, lines 40-50).

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Conclusion

15. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- 16. Venkatraman et al. (USPN 6,139,177) discloses device access and control using embedded web access functionality.
- 17. Brown et al. (USPN 6,542,925) discloses generation and distribution of motion commands over a distributed network.
- 18. Nixon et al. (USPN 6,806,847) discloses portable computer in a process control environment.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joseph E. Avellino whose telephone number is (571) 272-3905. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:00-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David A. Wiley can be reached on (571) 272-3923. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JEA January 28, 2005